19th March 1948]

	Provision of law.	Ranks of officers of the various departments who actually carry out the inspections and investigations without search warrants.	The authority competent in each case to order searches.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
40	The Madras Rationing Order. 1947—*G.O. No.* 1029, *Food, dated 15th September* 1947. [Clause 22 (1) of the Order.]	Rationing Officers and officers authorized by them.	Rationing Officers can act by themselves; they can authorize others also.
41	The Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1947—*G.O. Ms. No.* 365, *Food, dated* 28*th March* 1947. (Clause 19 of the Order.)	Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, City Rationing Officer, Madras, and the Collectors concerned or any officer authorized by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the City Rationing Officer, Madras, or the Collector concerned.	The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the City Rationing Officer, Madras, and the Collectors concerned can act by themselves; they can authorize others also.
42	The Firewood Rationing Order, 1945. [Clause 14 (1) of the Madras Firewood Rationing Order.]	The City Firewood Rationing Officer and Assistant Firewood Rationing Officers, Madras City.	Can act by themselves.
43	Clause 5 of the order Notification I issued in *G.O. Ms. No.* 1360, *Food, dated,* 23*rd December* 1947. Order empowering requisitioning of paddy, rice and millets.	Any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector of Firka Supply Officer, any Rationing Officer not below the rank or Assistaat Rationing Officer or any Police Officer of the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Blackmarketing staff not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the districts to which this order applied.	Can act by themselves.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 41 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948, page 6 supra.]

Extracts from the Government of India, Ministry of Food, Press Communiqué, dated 8th December 1947 (*see Answer to Starred Legislative Council Question No.* 84).

PRICE FIXATION.

Decision regarding the prices at which procurement should be effected and foodgrains should be sold within their respective areas have been left to the Provincial Governments concerned.

They may fix the prices in such manner as may be considered by them fair and feasible in prevailing local conditions. Besides bringing to an end the constant argument between the Central

[19th March 1948

Government and the Provinces on the question of prices, this decision of leave Provinces free to fix their prices is a necessary corollary of the revised food policy. The Government of India have, however, suggested that Provinces should fix prices bearing in mind the need for preventing an undue increase in the cost of living. The Government of India will not bear any portion of the losses, if any, arising from enhancement of procurement price which is not passed on to consumers by an equivalent increase of the consumer's price. The subsidy required for levelling down the prices of foodgrains imported from abroad which is at present borne entirely by the Central Government, will be shared during 1948 by the Central Government and the Provincial Government concerned in that ratio of 2 to 1. In order however to encourage internal procurement and production and maximum assistance by surplus Provinces to deficit Provinces, the Centre will pay to every Provincial Government a Food Bonus. This Bonus will be assessed at the rate of 8 annas per maund of foodgrains procured and another 8 annas per maund of foodgrains exported, subject to the condition that the Food Bonus should be utilized either on meeting the loss, if any, on the distribution of foodgrains procured in India or on supplying to the foodgrain producer at concessional prices manures, fertilizers, and other commodities essential for production of foodgrains. Supplies exported under the Basic Plan from surplus areas to deficit areas will continue to be charged on a non-profit no-loss basis as hitherto.

It is hoped that these arrangements would prevent undue increase in consumer's price, improve procurement and reduce provisional demand for food imports on the Centre.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 42 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1948, page 7 supra.]

List of Military Buildings.

Statement referred to in answer to clauses (a) and (d) of Legislative Council question No. 52.

Name of project.	Price. RS. A. P.	Purpose.
(i) Naval Stores Depot, Chromepet.	6,25,000 0 0	There are nine hangars, three Nissen huts and a number of semi-permanent masonry-structures in the camp. Except for two hangars and semi-permanent masonry buildings which are being sold to the Madras Institute of Technology, who are the owners of the land, the remaining structures are proposed to be used by the Transport, Public Works, Jail and Highways Departments of the Government.